

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883.

VOL. XXXIX. No. 6960.

號八月二十年三十八百八十一英

日九初月一十年未癸

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GORDON, 14, Gt. Queen St.; GATES, HENRY & CO., 51, Warwick, E.C.; SAMUEL LIDDELL & CO., 100 & 104, London Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLET & PRINCE, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—SATIE & CO., SINGAPORE, O. HENKINS & CO., MARTINIQUE.

CHINA.—MESSRS. MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SINGAPORE, QUONHON & CO., ANVIL, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., FROSTON, HINDE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WILSON, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.

INSTALLMENT RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES.....926,765.62

\$5,926,765.62

RESERVE FUND.....\$2,500,000.

INSTALLMENT OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES.....698,336.43

\$3,168,336.43

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WM. REED, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
H. L. DALKEYMPLE, A. J. MCLEWEN, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
A. GUINZOW, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.
Hon. F. B. JOHN.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 25, 1883.

48

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to give Notice that he has SOLD the STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOODWILL of the BUSINESS of the late JOHN NOBLE to Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & CO.

JOHN S. COX,
Administrator to the Estate of the late JOHN NOBLE.

WITH Reference to the above, we beg to Notify that we have PURCHASED the BUSINESS of the late JOHN NOBLE, which will be carried on in the present premises and under the same Style as heretofore, and is now the largest and best Assorted Stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY in the Colony, we trust to receive the Continuance of the Patronage bestowed upon our Predecessor.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.
Hongkong, November 19, 1883.

944

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE THIRD CALL of £10 Sterling per Share on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 30TH SEPTEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Hongkong.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective OFFICES, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above-mentioned places.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the 1st Call Receipt, which are to be surrendered to the Bank.

HOLDERS of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/- 7d. or \$64.70 per Share.

Interest at the Rate of 7 % per Annum will be charged on Calls unpaid on the 30TH SEPTEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 12, 1883.

527

HOP SHING & CO.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON
FOUNDRERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Business, are ready to undertake Works of all above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED European.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883.

611

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA.
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
14TH AND 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.

Patron.—His Excellency Sir George PERSEON BOWER, G.C.M.G.

Vice-Patrons.—His Excellency Vice-Admiral WILLES, C.B., R.N.; His Excellency Major-General SARGENT, C.B.; The Honourable Sir GEORGE PHILIPPO, Knt.; Commodore W. H. GUNNING, R.N.; and The Honourable W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.

Stewards.—Hon. F. B. JOHNSON; J. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.; A. MCIVER, Esq.; R. E. WOODHOUSE, Esq.; Colonel WALKER, R.E.; H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.; Capt. R. E. TRACY, R.N.; Lieut-Colonel HOBSON, R.E.; T. W. REINTERS, Esq.; and D. GILLIES, Esq.

Committee.—T. JACKSON, Esq. (Chairman); E. L. WOODHOUSE, Esq.; W. H. F. DALE, Esq.; A. P. MCIVER, Esq.; Lieut. BALISTON, R.N.; H. J. H. THOMPSON, Esq.; R. E. LEIGH, Esq.; J. H. STEWART LOCHARD, Esq. (Hon. Secretary); and H. R. COOMBE, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).

Judge.—J. P. MOOREN, Esq., R.N.; and K. K. LEIGH, Esq.

Umpires and Starters.—Rowing—A. P. MCIVER, Esq. and E. L. WOODHOUSE, Esq.; Yachts—H. J. H. THOMPSON, Esq.; Open-Sailing Boats—E. L. WOODHOUSE, Esq.; Judge of Sailing Races—Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.

FIRST DAY,

Friday, 14th December, 1883.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—"Janion Sculls."

For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance, 6/- Distance, One Mile. Prize, "Brujan" Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, 8/- First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outrigger Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—"The Chairman's Cup." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War's Gigs and Whalers. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time allowed for Oars—8 seconds per Oar.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"German Cup." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For House Boats

2nd Gig pulled by Chinamen. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars—6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—"Welsh Cup." For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—For Merchant Vessels' Gigs. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars—6 seconds per Oar.

NINTH RACE.—5 P.M.—"German Cup." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Man-of-war's Boats, any rig. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Sailing Ships' Boats only. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For Yachts Over 10 Tons. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 15th December, 1883.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day, and Outrigger Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—"American Cup." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—For Men-of-War's Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. Time for Oars—6 seconds per Oar.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—"Ladies' Purse."

For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—"American Cup." To be rowed in Canton Four-Oared Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—"Members' Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10. Winner of—"The Chairman's Cup."

NINTH RACE.—5 P.M.—"Members' Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, \$10. Winner of—"The Chairman's Cup."

SAILING RACE.—For All Open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance, \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For Yachts Under 10 Tons. Entrance, \$5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

N.B.—Entries for races 2, and 6, (First Day); 1, and 3, (Second Day) will close on Monday, the 10th December, at 6 p.m. and must be sent in in writing to the Hon. Secretary giving name of boat, colour, number of oars, &c. Post entries allowed for races 4 and 8, (First Day); 5 and 7, (Second Day). Entries for the Sailing races must be sent to Mr. Tripp.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART.

Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club. Hongkong, December 6, 1883.

1071

SEE WOO,

TAILOR, DRAPER & OUTFITTER,

No. 55, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Just Received by French Mail.

CHRISTIAN BLACK, BROWN AND

DRAB FEET HATS, AND

TWEED HATS, (of all shapes).

All Kinds of PERFUMES and TOILET SOAPS.

All Sorts of GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Hongkong, December 3, 1883.

1052

SAILOR'S HOME,

NY. Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOTS,

or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 20, 1883.

1071

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GORDON, 14, Gt. Queen St.; GATES, HENRY & CO., 51, Warwick, E.C.; SAMUEL LIDDELL & CO., 100 & 104, London Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLET &

PRINCE, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

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HONGKONG.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GORD

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER'S),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODEISH BONED BACON.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb cans.
Boiled SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting Dried FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stewed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUGGOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Gruen CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb.
900 lb.
1,200 lb.

CORN BROOMS.
OFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRONWARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVÖE'S NONPARIEL BRILLIANT KEROSINE OIL,
150° test.
Ex late Arrivals from ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF S T O R E S,
including:
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINGEAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TESSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
Lante CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.
PINOY TONQUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.
FRENCH PLUMS.
BRAWN.
INFANTS' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN COOKING STOVES.
HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pinte & quart.
LES. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-TILLADO.
SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
I and 3-8 HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUROCHER & CO.'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LIQUID WHISKY.
ROYAL BLENDED WHISKY.
BOODLE'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSES LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOVELTY BREW & CO.'S VERMOUTH.
CHAMOMILE GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CUTACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BREWER, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Galton.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 oz. Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.
MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, LUNGSANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, MAURITIUS,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, THIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
1883.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSLAN GULF, PORTS, MARSELLA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *Steamship N.P. Captain H. Wyatt*, will be despatched from this port on TUESDAY the 14th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. To be followed by the S. S. CITY OF TAKING, on MONDAY, 31st December, at 3 p.m.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation, to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all Trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

Passenger Passages—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China, will be entitled within six months, with a certificate of 20% from Return Fare, if remaking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Prepaid Return Passage Orders available for one year will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to those who travel from China and Japan to Europe.

Passenger Passages (adult) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be shipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving in London later than by the ordinary direct route to Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contracts and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSELLA.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 28, 1883. 1019

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND MAIL, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, with the arrival of the 14th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. To be followed by the S. S. CITY OF TAKING, on MONDAY, 31st December, at 3 p.m.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 3, 1883. 1053

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, DEN. SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPILES, MARSELLA, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA-PLATA;

AND
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1883, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *NYDHA*, Commandant Lebon, with 150 PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

General Specie will be registered for London as well as for MARSELLA, and accepted in transit through MARSELLA for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 17th December.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1883. 1070

INSURANCES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undesigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 883

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undesigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goliwows at 1 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1883. 938

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Second and Final BONUS of FIVE

Per cent. on Contributions, and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per Share for the year 1882, will be payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the OFFICE of the Society on or after that date.

By Order of the Board,

Douglas Jones,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, October 22, 1883. 767

T frequently occurs that damp or otherwise Good Tea is spoiled from the fact of being musty, mouldy, impalatable to Foreigners' taste and unfit for their use.

This refuse Tea the Lady Superior of the Italian Convent now comes forward and begs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN to let her have for her numerous Chinese pupils, for whom the sole beverage of luxury is Tea.

Hongkong, September 10, 1883. 509

STEAM SHIPS.

HK. C. and M.

Steamboat—

Indo-China S.

Nav. Co.

China & Manila S. C. & Co., Ltd.

•

INSURANCES.

HK. & W.H.P.

Dock

HK. and China Gas Co.

Hkong Hotel

China Sugar Co.

Hkong Ico Co.

Hkong Bakery

LuzonSugarCo.

LOANS

Chi. Imp.

1877/16, 040/TI

1878/3, 399/TI

1878/1, 518/TI

Sugar Delicacies, 1880/

1880/ \$ 590 all

8 % Juno & Dec.

2 % prem.

1043

For 6 months to 30th June

Dividend for 1882 and Bonus of 25 per cent.

To 30th April 1883

For half year ended 30th June 1883

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE

DAVIS & D'ANGELIS, Lessee.

THIS EVENING.

Saturday, 8th December.

FIRST PERFORMANCE

IN HONGKONG

or

THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,

"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."

CASE OF CHARACTER.

KATE MELVILLE, Miss Victoria Loftus

<p

engaged had the benefit of the vessel's electric light, illuminating the coal-screws, whale-gangway planks, and the ship's deck, with great brilliancy, thereby facilitating the work and averting the danger of accident. This is, we understand, the first instance of coaling under the electric light in Singapore, but it was a boon thoroughly appreciated by the coolies. The crew will then return with the relieved crews going home via the Suez Canal, calling at Zamzam, and is due at Portsmouth about the middle of February next.—*Stralsund Times.*

The *Catholic Register* of to-day corrects one or two errors in the account we published a day or two ago of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, as follows:—We are indebted to our evening contemporary the *China Mail* for what it published on our new Roman Catholic Cathedral. The details which it gives of the size of the Church, as well as of the building and foundations, and also the reasons why a new Roman Catholic Cathedral is in the way of construction are quite exact and we are extremely obliged to our contemporary for the fairness with which it treats the matter.

We noticed however in the article a few errors which fell out from the pen of the writer on account of want of exact information. We shall only touch on five or three principal ones, as the minor ones are not worth being noticed. The first is when it says that Clergy of every denomination have also been invited to attend. It should be the Catholic Clergy of every nationality both secular or belonging to an order have been invited.

The next is with regard to the site, "a site was selected and obtained at 'a very low price' from the Government of the Colony." The site was bought by the Catholic Mission from Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co., for \$30,000, including the lot where St. Joseph's College stands and the house called Glenelg.—When it speaks of St. Joseph's Church it should be our present Cathedral. The plans have been made by Messrs. Crawley & Co. of London, and not by Mr. Cleverly, and the work hitherto done were superintended by Father Vigano and inspected by Mr. Fleming, the Surveyor of the Engineer Military Department. We may add that the foundations have been approved and declared to be very strong by our worthy Surveyor General.

With the above and some other minor alterations the article is perfect in every sense.

THE British barque *Cross Hill*, which arrived in Yokohama from Cardiff on the 23rd ultimo, appears to have met with very bad weather on her way out. The following is her report:—The British bark *Cross Hill*, Captain John Smith, reports leaving Cardiff on the 4th June with light N.E. trades in North Atlantic Ocean crossed the Equator on the 3rd July in 23 deg. W. long. Had the S.E. trades well from the southward; in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope had violent gales from the south with heavy seas and unsettled weather accompanied with much thunder and lightning. On the 6th August, during a hard gale from S.S.W., a waterapout crossed the ship's bow, travelling at the rate of about 30 miles per hour; on the 7th still blowing heavily; on the 8th increasing with high cross sea running; towards midnight moderated somewhat and equally less frequent. At 10 p.m. wind fell light and veering from W. by S. to S.W. and blowing in furious gusts from each quarter; a tremendous sea running and ship laboring heavily and constantly filling her decks with water; in endeavouring to wear ship all hands were washed about and two men washed overboard, the next sea bringing them back again. Mr. Hoffmann, the second officer, was unfortunately washed overboard on the port side at 11 p.m., the only indication we had of missing him was a cry from astern, and under the circumstances we were unable to do anything for the poor fellow; it would have been madness to have attempted to lower a boat in such a sea on a dark wild night and not even a star visible, moreover no one volunteered and nothing could be done to rescue him; on the 9th gale moderated which continued to Sunda Straits, through which we passed; on the 10th September came through Gaspar Straits, on the 18th September into the China Sea, through which we experienced very unsettled weather. On the 1st October barometer falling, weather looking suspicious, with signs of typhoon, made but preparations; sent down top-gallant mast and yards and hoisted ship at 4 p.m. plotting land from M.W. by W. and steering a S.W. by light confused sea, ship filling her deck; put small bags full of oil over the side, which had the desired effect. Ship eased considerably; on the 2nd weather moderated, kept ship away and stood to the north eastward, ship taking large seas on board both sides fore and aft. At noon on the 3rd settled down to a light S. wind with clear sky; sea going down, sent mast and yards aloft and made all sail. On the 16th October came through Ballantang Channel into the Western Pacific Ocean, and thence to port, having experienced a succession of adverse winds with unsettled weather. Arrived at Yichiam on the 23rd November after a trying passage of 170 days.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

Two hours' excellent amusement was afforded at the Theatre Royal last night by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Corps. The piece performed was the eccentricity by W. S. Gilbert entitled, "The Wedding March." As we do not intend to occupy space by detailing the plot, we may say that "The Wedding March" is the somewhat peculiar title of an extremely light and funny piece, in which are depicted the amusing contortions that befall a young man who is about to be married, and who is anxious, for reasons given, to obtain possession of a choice leghorn hat. In seeking this hat in one or two West-end houses he gets into some laughable situations, his embarrassment being heightened by a string-and-a-most-comic-string-of-wedding guests, who follow him about and always turn up at the most awkward moments. We suppose it is the comic parades of these wedding guests, who frequently file on and off the stage, that gave the title of "The Wedding March" to the piece. There was not a vacant seat downstairs, and the bulk of those in the dress circle were also occupied. Lady Bowen and two of the Misses Bowen were present.

The piece was played with great spirit from beginning to end. Although there were no

less than thirty-three characters to be represented, there was not, we believe, a lady on the stage. It was difficult to believe that several of the charming damsels who were disporting themselves before the "house" were not members of the softer sex, especially when they spoke in cooing and gentle tones that might have pertained to a Lady Augusta or a Lady Sophie, but, nevertheless, the sweet, loving creatures were of the masculine gender. There can be no doubt, after this performance, there is plenty of dramatic talent at the disposal of the Amateur Dramatic Corps here, and it was also clearly demonstrated last night that the male members are able to afford the public plenty of excellent entertainment, when unaided by the softer sex. Perhaps it is hardly gallant to write thus, but it is so, nevertheless.

Owing to the sudden indisposition of Lieutenant Somerton he was unable to take his part—that of *Poppetop*; one of the leading characters—but Mr. C. J. Barber, of the Lotus Troupe, had, kindly consented to represent that character under the circumstances. Mr. Barber had to prepare himself for his representation in five hours, and when we say he was the leading spirit of the piece, the ability and general "smartness" of this popular member of the Lotus Troupe may be appreciated. He played his part as if he had studied it for months. Again and again his amusing by-play tickled the ribs into outbursts of laughter, and it will be a long time before the gay, comical, old seed-merchant, as portrayed by Mr. Barber, is forgotten by those who were present last night.

The *Marchioness of Harborough*, played by Mr. Kidman, was a wonderfully clever piece of acting. Had Mr. Kidman's name not been attached to the character in the playbill, we believe most persons in the theatre would have gone away under the impression that the part had been taken by a lady—and a lady with very considerable histrio-nomic ability as well. The *Marchioness of Harborough* a lady of the upper and romantic tastes, fond of gathering together in her drawing room the celebrities of the day. Mr. Kidman's representation of the character, with all its peculiarities, was superb. Perhaps the best scene in the piece was where, a number of the celebrities of the day meet in the *Marchioness's* drawing room. There were *Ceterways* (Mr. Newnham); the Rev. Mr. Shaw (Mr. Quoit); *Arabi Pasha* (Mr. Read); *Mrs. Langtry* (Miss Vaughan); *Mrs. Ponsonby de Tompkins* (Miss. Sussex); *Archbishop of Baywater* (Mr. St. David), and other celebrities, the characters being as like the originals as possible. *Ceterways* was represented almost as an untame savage, in what was presumably a Kafir dress, but we fancy it was more North American than South African, but the aigrette was there at all events. We expected to see an oily and bulky savage, dressed in a sort of European uniform and a peaked cap—this being *Ceterways's* civilized dress—but such a character could scarcely have cut the extraordinary capers which distinguished *Ceterways* at the Theatre Royal last night.

Mr. Setchon may be congratulated on his very satisfactory rendering of the part of *Wooly-ender*—the distressed bridge-room. It was well and evenly played. Mr. Leslie also gave an excellent representation of the rather important part of the *Duke of Terpinshire*. The little scene between him and the *Marchioness of Harborough* was remarkably well done by both performers, the romantic, soulful coquetry of the *Marchioness*, in particular, being most artfully and effectively rendered.

The piece was well mounted in every respect; in fact some persons must have worked very hard to prepare this evening's entertainment for the benefit of the community. The "house" unquestionably enjoyed the performance most thoroughly, and the main object of the Dramatic Corps in getting up and playing the piece was therefore gained. On the whole we regard last night's performance as a far more successful one than that of "She stoops to conquer." It was also more enjoyed by the "house." The band of the "Buffs" was present and played three selections in the course of the evening.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW CATHEDRAL

This afternoon, the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral was laid with much pomp by Bishop Rainaud, in the presence of His Excellency by W. S. Gilbert entitled, "The Wedding March." As we do not intend to occupy space by detailing the plot, we may say that "The Wedding March" is the somewhat peculiar title of an extremely light and funny piece, in which are depicted the amusing contortions that befall a young man who is about to be married, and who is anxious, for reasons given, to obtain possession of a choice leghorn hat. In seeking this hat in one or two West-end houses he gets into some laughable situations, his embarrassment being heightened by a string-and-a-most-comic-string-of-wedding guests, who follow him about and always turn up at the most awkward moments. We suppose it is the comic parades of these wedding guests, who frequently file on and off the stage, that gave the title of "The Wedding March" to the piece. There was not a vacant seat downstairs, and the bulk of those in the dress circle were also occupied. Lady Bowen and two of the Misses Bowen were present.

The piece was played with great spirit from beginning to end. Although there were no

less of the Bishop and his attendants. A table was placed about the centre of this square and on it were laid the volume from which the service was read, and several other articles used in the ceremony; while a table with the trowel and cement used in fixing the stone was placed at the South West corner. The time at our disposal will not allow us to give a description of the ceremony, suffice it to say that it was very grand and imposing. All the children connected with the various institutions under Roman Catholic supervision took part in the proceedings. Some of the little girls were very prettily dressed.

Towards the close of the proceedings, Bishop Rainaud made the following speech:—My dear friends, a few years ago there was but one Roman Catholic Church in this Colony, and that a small one indeed.

It was extended and enlarged, but the

necessity of building another church for the Chinese was soon felt. This church was built in Wanchai; and not long ago, that church was followed by one for the English-speaking Roman Catholics. St. Joseph's Church, and latterly by a small chapel at West Point. At that time we thought that we should not have to build any more, so far as churches were concerned, but it was soon after remarked that the principal church, which was used as a cathedral, did not at all meet the wants of the growing community in Hongkong, and that on each Sunday morning no less than four successive services had to be performed, and that when the most solemn and most imposing ceremonies took place, a large portion of our community could not be admitted, for the reason that there was no room for them. It was further remarked that the neighbourhood of Wellington Street had lately changed for the worse. We then looked around for a piece of ground large enough to allow us to build a cathedral which would be able to meet the wants of the present and future Catholic Community. This site was bought from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. It was judged by some that this place was too far from the centre of the town, but, perhaps it will surprise you to learn that this place is more central now for our Roman Catholic community than the one down in Wellington Street, and I dare to say that when this church is built, numbers of dwelling-houses will spring up around it by enchantment in this same place, which a few years ago was used by people for their piggery. The site was very uneven when we got it, and it took a great deal of time and money to level it. The foundations have already been laid down under the superintendence of our untiring and indefatigable Father Vigano and the clever Mr. Fleming, Surveyor of the Military Engineering Department. We consider that the most important and difficult work is already done—we did not know how long it would take—and now we shall proceed with our work with more confidence. (His Lordship then mentioned whom the plans were drawn by, and the principal dimensions of the building). Speaking of the pillars, I am happy to inform you that some generous friends have already come out and volunteered to defray the expense of one pillar each. Of course their names will be affixed to the pillar; and I really hope that as many like benefactors will come forward there are pillars. I might also mention that a very generous Portuguese gentleman has supplied us with a new organ, and that a royal and imperial family is to make an offering towards the building of this church. We are aware of the difficulties, but with your co-operation there will be no obstacle, no difficulty, we shall not be able to subdue and overcome. We rely upon your cooperation. It is not for ourselves, it is for you and your children, that we are undertaking this gigantic work. Your children present to-day seems to be pressing us forward and saying: "Come, it is our time." We must provide them with a place where they can meet and pray together to their Creator. We must provide them with a place where they can be instructed in their Christian duties, as without which they will not be able to become upright and respectable citizens. I hope that this church will be finished in two or three years' time, and that I may meet you on the 8th December, 1886, to witness its opening. Then I will say to the Lord: "Let thy servant die in peace," for I have seen what for years I was longing for; but which I thought would not be granted to me. I am happy in thinking that I have started a most imposing and necessary work, which will be one of the best ornaments of this Colony, where our Catholic community enjoys such liberty and freedom under the liberal English Government, whose representative, Sir George Bowen, has done us the honour to be present to-day. (Applause.)

Shortly after the ceremony was concluded.

During the afternoon, the band of the

Victorians performed a selection of music appropriate to the occasion.

ELDERLY philanthropist, to small boy who is vainly striving to pull a door-bell above his reach: "Let me help you, my little man." (Pulls the bell.) Small boy: "Now we had better run, or we'll both get a licking!"

CRICKET.

The cricket match played to-day between the team which is to represent Hongkong at Foochow, and an eleven from those left behind resulted in a draw. Play did not begin until nearly noon; the representative eleven went in first and knocked up a total of 228, despite there being three absences. To this score Hendry and Rice contributed 140, making no less than 95 before they were separated, which only occurred after six different bowlers had been tried. Mr. Hendry's score of 108 was deservedly applauded. Lt. Jarrett made a slashing innings of 49, which only two were singles. Mr. Hendry's bowling was also good. The fielders showed up poorly. When the game was called the "remainder" had four men left to bat. The following is the score:

FOOCHEW TEAM.	
H. G. Rice, c Hare, b Wilson,.....	41
J. C. C. Hendry, c Bambury, b Shep- herd,.....	103
H. St. D. Jarrett, bv St. Luard,.....	49
G. V. Daighish, b Shepherd,.....	0
A. Potter, b Shepherd,.....	8
F. D. Scoures, b Shepherd,.....	0
S. Hughes, c & b Wilson,.....	1
D. W. Connolly, not out,.....	1
P. Lloyd, b Shepherd,.....	1
V. A. C. Hawkins, absent	0
E. Davis, Extras	9
Total.....	228

M. R. C. TEAM.	
G. R. Johnston, b Hendry,.....	8
G. C. C. Hendry,.....	0
G. S. C. Hare, b Hendry,.....	12
V. T. Bambury, not out,.....	37
H. O. Wilson, b Hendry, b Porter,.....	11
F. E. Wharry, b Hendry,.....	5
H. Phillips, not out,.....	0
H. E. Wudhouse, b Shepherd,.....	14
A. Shepherd	0
A. J. Wharry, Extras	14
Total.....	32

CANTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, Friday evening.—The day has passed much as yesterday. All preaching, I think I may say, is suspended, which fact would seem to indicate considerable lack of confidence as to how events will turn.

There is still some doubt as to the origin of the proclamation. Many intelligent Chinese maintain that it was suspended outside the Imperial Commissioner's Yamen for about an hour and then taken in. There are one or two points of internal evidence that would appear to favour this explanation. In the first place, it must have been drawn up by some person who, considered from a Chinese stand-point, is tolerably well acquainted with foreign relations.

Then the style in which it is written gives probability to such a hypothesis. It is denied by the officials, who say that all proclamations receive the official stamp. Of course, it will be argued that the cook, however, denied this.

Defendant admitted that the opium was his. It was worth \$45.

Sergeant Campbell, recalled, said the opium was of very good quality and worth \$150.

Defendant was fined \$250 or six weeks imprisonment, the opium to be confiscated.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

Thirty-four Chinese traders were charged with carrying deadly weapons and not being the lawful holders of a pass.

Acting Sergeant Kemp said that at 6.50 p.m. yesterday he was on duty at the Praey by the Canton Wharf and saw about 200 Chinese come down in a body to the wharf. A number of them were armed with rifles, and he arrested all of them with the assistance of four other constables. They were down there on purpose to get these men. Each of them was carrying from six to twelve hills of opium. The defendant had a blue umbrella in his hands in which witness found a soldering iron and two pieces of powder and some roses.

Witness charged defendant with having the opium in his possession and he said the cook had given it to him. The cook, however, denied this.

Defendant admitted that he was attacked by robbers while taking his wages on to the mainland.

Chief Inspector Horwood said he knew of no instructions with regard to this matter. It was a common mode of transporting opium from this town to the mainland, and the police had not been in the habit of making arrests.

The arms were beyond doubt required for smuggling purposes and not for protection from robbers. Many parties went like this, but they never had caused trouble here. The Chinese knew well they were not allowed to carry offensive weapons.

Fined \$5 each, in default 14 days' hard labour.

Anyhow the matter calls for thorough investigation.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Pekin* arrived here early this morning, bringing London news to November 2nd.

TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Nov. 19.—M. Krastzel has been appointed French Consul-General at Calcutta, M. Lemair being transferred to Shanghai.

London, Nov. 14.—Lord Northbrook, speaking at a Liberal banquet at Bristol last night, said that the Viceroy, while determined to maintain the main principles of the Bill, had decided to adopt the following modifications:—To restrict the jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Sessions Juries, to leave unchanged the powers of the local Government, to appoint justices, and to accept the proposal of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras to amend Section 520 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as to prevent miscarriage of justice, not only in cases affecting Europeans, but in the case of all without distinction. His Lordship in the course of his speech warmly defended the Marquis of Ripon against the attacks of Mr. Chamberlain.

London, Nov. 15.—Lord Northbrook's announcement at Bristol, that the Liberal Bill will be modified by limiting the power of magistrates to try Europeans to district Magistrates and Sessions judges, and further limited by giving the accused the right of appeal, is unfavourably received here. The Times, in an article on the proposed compromise, severely criticises the action of Lord Ripon.

London, Nov. 16.—M. Lessups, speaking at a banquet at Liverpool last night, reiterated his anxiety for a fair settlement of the questions at issue in connection with the second Suez Canal.

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MR OSCAR WILDE IN DUNDEE.

Mr Oscar Wilde delivered a lecture "On Personal Impressions of America" to a large and fashionable audience in the Dundee Theatre Royal. It may be of interest to state that Mr Wilde appeared in evening dress. His vest, which was double-breasted, was of black satin, and cut to exhibit a liberal display of linen. In the shirt front there was but one large gold stud. From underneath the vest there peeped out a pink silk handkerchief. His tie was of black satin, and his collar a different one of peculiar design. The cuffs of his shirt were lapped the sleeves of his coat. His boots were patent leather without decoration. The jewellery he wore consisted of two large-sized signet rings, one on the third finger of each hand, and two great seals of uncommon design suspended from a foil pocket by a black silk cord. On appearing on the stage Mr Wilde was warmly applauded. He began by stating that he did not believe he should be able to impart much useful information about America, for he did not know its latitude or longitude, and had not the slightest idea of its exports. He would merely try to convey to them a few of his impressions of the largest English-speaking country in the world. What struck him most when he first arrived in New York was so many well-dressed people. There were no rags; and when one came from Europe, where the purity of civilization was surrounded by the direst poverty, he was rather surprised at this discovery. Then, another thing that struck him was that everybody was in a hurry—rushing to catch some imaginary train. (Laughter.) America was a nation out of breath, racing often for what was not worth having. It was not a romantic nation. No country was so noisy. Instead of the note of the dark wakening them up in the morning, they had the shriek of the steam-whistle, and it also did service for the song of the nightingale when they went to bed in the evening. (Laughter.) During the six days he was occupied in journeying to California, the engine of the train kept shrieking ceaselessly the whole time. Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the engine whistles should perform anything so elaborate as a symphony of Beethoven; but they might be tuned to some charming note or chord, and not run the ears of that country. (Applause.) In America they would find the beautiful cities to be met with in England and Scotland, but they would find modern science adapted to marine life. He had been struck by the effective use made of the electric light, while the sun-engines were full of new forms of loveliness. Speaking of Niagara, he remarked that newly-married people generally went there to spend their honeymoon. He could not but think that the waterfall was the first great disappointment of American married life. (Laughter.) The prairies were ridiculously big, and he supposed that when Native Americans to them gave up in despair the job ofdecorating them. (Applause.) They were a splendid monomony, which one would say, of though they were something fine in their way. It was only in California that he saw a really artistic city, and that was due to the Chinese traditions of beauty. The Chinaman who came to California to work, becoming disengaged with American architecture, had built for themselves a little city in San Francisco. There he had seen the China portion of the population taking their tea out of cups resembling the petals of a white rose, while at the hotel where he was living, he had a cup an inch and a half thick. (Laughter.) The Chinese Theatre had not the slightest pretence to modern realism. They went on the principle that the stage should always be a beautiful pageant. Each actor was gorgeously arrayed, no matter what character he personated; and the beggar of the piece might be heard to claim that the cold wind was sweeping through his wretched rags, while all the time he was attired in robes of rich satin. (Laughter and applause). When the audience were particularly delighted they took tea, and when an actor was particularly thrilled he also took tea. (Laughter.) The newspaper, in criticising the performance of the actor, simply mentioned the number of cups of tea he consumed. (Laughter.) The Americans were perhaps the most wonderful people in world for advertising. On a peak of the Rocky Mountains, which he supposed would only have been accessible to eagles, he noticed that the enterprising proprietor of a certain pickle had stuck up an announcement that his bottle could be got at a certain price, and that there would be a reduction if more than six were taken. (Laughter.) Describing the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, Mr. Wilde said it was in shape like a tea kettle, and the decorations were those of an ordinary jug. (Laughter.) It was the most stupendous building he ever saw; still no earthly architect was responsible, as the door had been furnished by the celestial prophet Mormon. (Laughter.) Mr. Wilde then detailed his experiences of Leadville, the greatest mining centre. It was a rather lawless place. One had to fire his pistol before turning a corner to see who knew he was coming. In a cafe there was a place with the words "Please don't shoot at the pianist; he does the best he can." (Great laughter.) He had come to the conclusion that the critic in Leadville was the most ignorant he ever heard of. (Laughter.) He stopped in a mine there. The first course was whisky, the second was whisky, and the third was whisky. (Laughter.) He did not know how this was, but being a guest he of course passed no remark. (Laughter.) As regarded the people in America, the children seemed to them coming from England or Scotland rather pale and precocious, not so joyous, and decidedly not so healthy. That came from the curious want of recognition of the importance of games and gymnastics that there was in America. There was hardly any outdoor sport at all, and no indoor amusements with the exception of such. (Laughter.) But there was perhaps hardly a proper basis for the physique of the country, although it might be due to shyness of intellect and dexterity of hand. So the children, although immensely clever, seemed old-fashioned. Living in those hot houses, they never had the freedom and the joyousness that our children had. However, they grew up into very charming people. The American girl was one of the brightest little desots possible. He called her a desot because there was a very excellent rule in American society that every young lady was entitled to twelve devoted slaves of the opposite sex. (Laughter.) The free and open friendship allowed between girls and young men of the same age seemed to him to give great joyousness to their society, and make it extremely pleasant. Women in America had a wonderful opportunity of a choice of a profession. Almost every profession was open to them: almost every University gave them degrees. There was no country in the world where a well-educated girl had such a chance of really earning a livelihood, not in the measure ways that they had open to them in Europe, but in fine intellectual professions. As regarded their dress, American women dressed extremely well, provided they were of the opinion that a miliner should dress the people. (Laughter.) He disagreed with that, and thought the people should be dressed artistically. The whole basis of dress was of course the proportion of the human figure. A miliner rarely seemed to have any idea what the human figure really was.

Intimations.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER,
AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CATION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman being the inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been avowed to Eminent Hospital Physicians of London. Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-scribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

MEDICAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it, at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively by the use of the word *fashion*. What was *fashion*? It was a form of ugliness so intolerable that they had to alter it every six months (Laughter and applause). If it was beautiful, it would not be altered—they would keep it. But the universal desire for change, and the rapid pace every six months of an entirely new scheme for dressing, showed how dissatisfied they all were with ordinary dress, and how there was no permanent beauty in it. To those who admired milliners' dress the ladies dressed extremely well. Their dresses were extremely costly as regarded textures, colours, and the like. The men were not by any means so interesting a topic. He began life much earlier than in Britain. At 14 or 15 the boy left school or the College, and went into business at once. By the time he reached 20 he would have made two or three successful bankruptcies, and would be a millionaire when he came of age. (Laughter.) They did not seem to him to be at all so joyous or so happy as one saw people of the same age in England; but, on the other hand, in America there were no idle men. Idleness in Europe had really become a sort of vice. One was always wondering where the school must be that turned out so many pupils every year. (Laughter.) As regarded their literature, they read newspapers perhaps more than any nation that ever existed. The daily newspaper system permeated life. The American babe as soon as it learned to read and write at once published a newspaper, in which its own meadoes and the news of nursery were daily chronicled for the general depression of the rest of the family. (Laughter.) Every schoolboy had his newspaper, and every young man liked to dabble with it. He was not so learned as to understand it. All the Notes and Queries were wonderfully come. They seemed not to discuss any question of life, no matter what it was, with any seriousness at all. It was impossible to read their papers without finding out everything. What he went to do in the country he saw that he did not do, but while the regular devotions of business, the enjoyment of all the incidental pleasures that art gave, they required these comic papers to try to bring some little joy into their lives. An regard the general character of the news, perhaps the best way one could describe it would be that an American father gave to his little girl who was asking him what became of wicked people. Finally she said, "And what becomes of people who tell nothing but lies?" The father replied, "Oh! well, they go to New York and become editors of newspapers." (Laughter.)

The lecture, which occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery, was listened to with much attention, the style of Mr. Wilde being particularly fascinating. At the close the audience warmly applauded, and the aesthete returned and bowed his acknowledgments.

A person when ending his sermon on grace, a solemn reprobation had reserved, "This roof," he exclaimed with a terrible face, "would fall down and crush every man in the place."

If we only had what we deserved!"

The person no sooner had ended his speech, a new sentence had scarcely begun, when a bit of the ceiling as big as a peach fell down on his head, and he cried with a screech,

"O, no, I was only in fun!"

THE END OF THE SUMMER.

WHAT SHE SAYS.—GOOD BYE.

WHAT HE SAYS.—WHAT HE DOES NOT SAY.

They have been times when I would swear that you cared for me, but I know how you have treated other fellows and I'll be hanged if my seal shall decorate your wigwam.—Life.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

CARTES.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury,
London.

Sold in bottles at 1s, 1d, 2s, 3d, 4s, 6d
and 1ls.

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CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or Goods stored thereon, or Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances of the following:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINA.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

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Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LINE, CRAWFORD & CO., Price, 75 cents.

Year of Kwei-si, which is the style of H. M. the Emperor of China, and is of course inapplicable in a British Colony.

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